

# Pulaski Citizen.

L. W. McCORD, Editor and Publisher.

Printed in the right Printing Press should be, The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free; Faithful and constant to its sacred trust; Calm in its utterance in its judgments just; To speed the right and to denounce the wrong.

OFFICE OF EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE—UP STAIRS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Four Dollars per Annum, in Advance.

PULASKI, TENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1866.

Cotton.

The Memphis *Advocate* of the 21st inst.

The tendency of cotton is upward both on this continent and in Europe. It is now

generally conceded that an alarmingly short crop will be made; and we question much

if our estimate of a million bales will be ex-

ceeded. We have never gone above that

figure, and hence, as may be remembered,

we have advised our planters to hold on as

long as they could, selling only enough for

actual wants. We felt sure that we would

"touch bottom" before this, even, and it

has now come. The rise is evidently oc-

casioned by two things, the short crop

now universally admitted, and the gloomy

prospects for the next year's cotton crop.

The negro will not work as well next year

as he has this. The general failure of crops

has affected him as it has everybody else.

In many cases the planters who agreed to

pay him wages will be unable to do so; and

where he worked on shares, he will find

his share of the short crop so small as to

cause him to feel he has labored almost for

nothing. He will become disaffected, and

work with less zeal than he would other-

wise have done. The European factor buys

for months ahead, and he is buying cotton

now, not for present wants, but for next

summer. He has just ground for concluding

that free negro labor is a failure in the

South, and with it fails cotton. The failure

of no article will affect so large a circle of

business on both continents, and the money-

ed men of Europe are looking ahead. The

South begins to be appreciated. If she

had made but a half million bales, and

had consumed half of that in her own fac-

toes, she would be still more appreciated.

Things are ripening, and, if she may but

will it, her situation, financially and politi-

cally, may yet be endured.

Some days ago, and often before that, we

advised our planters not to repeat the un-

wise experiment of this year. We very

much fear the upward tendency of cotton

will run them crazy again; but we must

entreat them, for their own sakes and for

the sake of their outraged section, to plant

but half the cotton next year they planted

this. We say to them, again and again,

that if they raise but a half million bales,

they will bring them as much money as a

million, because they will get double price

for it. Then their plain path of duty is

first to plant as much land in corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes, onions and other articles of

food as will last them for two years. Get

one year ahead with food. Have grasses

and fruits and vegetables in abundance.

The man who has an abundance of grain

and hay, and oats, never need buy meat

from the Northwest. Having these prod-

ucts, he will as surely have hogs, cattle,

horses, mules, sheep and poultry as the sun

rise and sets. We buy and consume

thousands of chickens, turkeys and ducks

The Congressional Excursion South.

It has been announced that a number of

the members of Congress from the North

would spend the approaching holidays in a

visit to the South, extending as far as New

Orleans. The Washington correspondent of

the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, states that the

excursionists will leave Washington on a

special train this morning, and give the

names of such of the Senators who will be

of the party as Messrs. Foster, Lane, Ram-

sey, Norton, Hendricks and Wilson. Of

the Representatives are Messrs. Delano,

Hayes, Ketchum, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania,

Blaine, Blount, Benjamin, J. L. Thomas

and Newell. General Howard accompanying

the party.

From a private source, at Washington,

we are informed that the number will be

from forty to sixty. The route of travel

will be through Virginia and East Tennes-

see, and to this city, where they will remain

a day or so. Hence they will go to Mem-

phis, thence to Jackson and New Orleans.

Though it is not fully determined, it is

probable that they will return via Mobile,

Montgomery and through Georgia. —*Nash.*

Union and Dispatch, 21st.

Proclamation of Maximilian.

The *La Patrie*, the Government organ,

has received a telegram from Orizaba stat-

ing that the deliberations of the Ministers

had been concluded, and that the Mexican

Church agreed to furnish Maximilian with

\$10,000,000 and 10,000 Mexican troops.

"Mexicans—Events of great magnitude

in connection with the welfare of your

country, which were aggravated by domestic

misfortunes, produced in our minds the con-

viction that we ought to return to you the

power which you had conferred upon us,

but our councils and ministers of state con-

voked by us, have deemed that the welfare

of Mexico still demands our permanency in

power, and we have considered it our duty

to accede to their representations, at the

time appraising them of our intention to call

together a National Congress, on the im-

minent and most liberal basis, in which all

parties are to participate, and this will de-

termine if the empire is to continue for the

future, and on it being so decided, to aid

in the formation of laws virtually necessary

for the consideration of the public institu-

tions of this country.

"To this end our councils are now occu-

pled in submitting to us proper measures at

the same time, in order that all parties may

assent to the coming to an arrangement on

that basis.

"In the meantime, Mexicans, relying on

all of you, without exclusion of political

tendencies, we will do our utmost to follow

up with courage and constancy the task of

regeneration which you have conferred upon

your compatriot.

—ORIZABA, 10th Dec., 1866.

The Huntsville Democrat of the 21st

inst. mentions the arrest by the United

States Marshal of North Alabama, of Col.

Lemuel G. Mead, late of the Confederate

army, who was required to give bond in the

sum of \$10,000 for his appearance at the

next term of the United States District

Court, to answer an indictment for the al-

leged violation of the civil rights bill by the

purchase of a freedman.

Our (?) Legislative Disloyalty.

Tennessee is only half reconstructed.

The legislature has killed a bill to estab-

lish a school. Until the Tennesseeans have

made a popular government is based upon

popular intelligence, and regard free schools

as more necessary than a militia force, or a

loyal legislature, they may expect constant

disorder and inveterate disloyalty.

So says the *Missouri Democrat*. We

might say, parenthetically, however, that

this paper is only "so-called" Democratic

—being one of the vilest abolition sheets in

the Northwest. We are inclined to think

there is some mistake about this, and that

the Democrat did not refer to our legislature.

He certainly did not intend to say that all

the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the

State now assembled at Nashville is charac-

terized by "ignorance and disloyalty." The

idea is preposterous. —*Mem. Appeal.*

It is stated that there is a tacit under-

standing among Democratic members of Con-

gress to adopt a majority inactivity for the

present, and to refuse from anything hav-

ing the least appearance of treachery.

The heirs of Dan. F. Hoce of Alexandria,

Va., whose property was confiscated on ac-

count of participation in the rebellion, have

recovered the same under the Constitution

of the United States, which forbids the con-

fiscation of more than the life estate.

Gov. Cass's attention has been called

at St. Louis to the condition of affairs in

Lafayette county, Missouri, where Gov.

Fletcher's militia have arrested the United

States Assessor and closed his office, be-

sides arresting the Sheriff and other county

officials at Lexington.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clay Stanton announ-

ces to the electors of the Eighth district in

New York city that she is an independent

candidate for Congress, desiring an election

as a rebuke to the dominant party for its

retrogressive legislation in so amending the

Constitution as to make an invidious dis-

tinction on the ground of sex. Her creed is

free press, free speech, free men and free

trade.

This House committee on elections have

agreed to report a bill providing that here-

after Congressional elections shall be held

on the same day in all the States, viz., on

Tuesday after the first Monday in Novem-

ber, 1868 and in every second year there-

after.

This constitutional amendment was re-

jected by the House of Representatives of the

South Carolina Legislature, on the 20th

instant, by a vote of 99 to 1.

WARRANTS have been issued by a United

States Commissioner, at St. Louis, and

placed in the hands of the Marshal for ser-

vice, against Col. Montgomery, commander

of Governor Fletcher's militia in Lafayette

county, Mo., and other parties for crimes

against citizens of that county.

A Paris physician professes to have hit

upon a means of reviving those who are in a

collapsed condition, from cholera. The

blood being thickened in that state, growing

blue and cold, he injects warm water into

the veins, whereby the circulation is pro-

motored, and a new lease of life given the

patient. —*Union & Dispatch, 19th Dec.*

A Sassy Woman.

A Louisville correspondent of the "St. Louis

"To be Polished"—yes that is the idea.

"To be polished." Some of our Southern

born people—good "retails," in the "Lost

Cause," who could not dwell in the same

Southern town with the Federal officials—

some of them are sending their daughters

to the North "to be polished."

Heaven save the mark! What a slander

upon the domestic virtues and the re-

finement of our own true Southern

Women. But it comes to this, that a daughter

of a Southern citizen must go to the North

"to be polished" before she enters society

at the South? Can she not trust herself to

the impressions she will receive in associ-

ating with the pure and accomplished of

her own land? Must she go North, and

there receive the armor of "polish," which

will prepare her to resist if not to correct

the deficiencies and corruption and boorish-

ness of Southern manners? Must she go

to the land of "isms," that she may respect

womanly modesty; to the land of "woman's

rights," that she may learn to be gentle; to

the land of fashion and extravagance, that

she may learn the economy which how so

well becomes our people?

In the good old days of yore, Southern

society had its charms and fascinations. No

gentlemen ever more admired society

than Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jack-

son, Clay, Calhoun and Polk—no women

ever more "polished" elegance and

fascination to it than Mrs. Madison, Mrs.

Polk and the wives and daughters of most

of our Southern Congressmen. Have we

fallen so low, that these excellencies of so-

ciety have been transferred to the North?

Heaven forbid the thought. Who can look

at Washington society now, and not wish

for that charm which Southern women al-

ways threw around it? Who can look at

the galleries of the Capitol at Washington,

and not contrast them with the bouquets of

beauty, intelligence and elegance which

listened to the grand eloquence of Clay,

Calhoun and Webster?

We would as soon send a daughter North

to improve her morals as to "polish" her.

We would as soon go there and listen to

brick and stone with the hope of obtaining

religion as to send a daughter there to

"polish" her. The polish will be meretrici-

ous, and therefore unsuited to the re-

finement of our own people. —*Mem. Appeal.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREAT AUCTION SALE

of the property of the late John H. Hickman

at the residence of J. H. Hickman, at 111

Church Street, Nashville, Tenn., on

Friday, January 18th, 1867.

Sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, the

part or parts of three tracts of land, containing

about three hundred acres, not covered by

the claims of the late John H. Hickman, de-

ceased, situated in the 14th civil district of

Giles county, on the waters of Big Creek,